

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 42

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 21, 1932

No. 21



Made in the SOUTH

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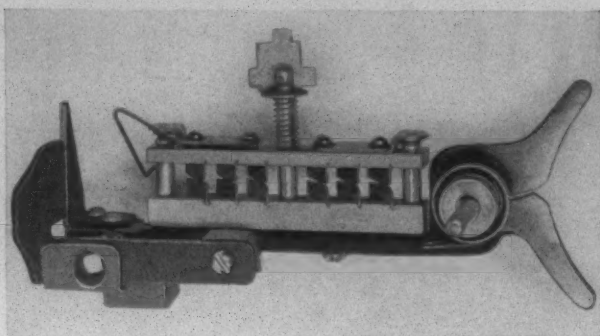
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FOXHEAD	EAGLE THREE STAR
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C. Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 42

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Mills and Wholesalers Plan Selective Selling

PLANS for a system of selective distribution of dry goods were made at a meeting in New York between representatives of about 200 dry goods wholesalers and manufacturers from all parts of the country.

Under the plan, details of which are to be worked out later, each manufacturer is to select a wholesaler who shall handle his product to the exclusion of competitive lines and the manufacturer is to guarantee the wholesaler against underselling in the territory.

The tendency to eliminate the middleman, which has been pronounced for the past several years, has added to the selling costs of the manufacturers, it was brought out at the meeting, which was called for the purpose of developing a better merchandising policy between mills and wholesalers. The willingness of manufacturers to return to distribution through wholesalers is regarded as very significant.

The purpose of the meeting was explained by Owen Coogan, vice-president of the Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., one of the largest manufacturers of underwear in the country.

"The plan which we have drawn up has purposely been made broad enough so that diversion from it for its betterment could be made," Mr. Coogan said, "and the final plan may be far different from that presented to you today. If it isn't it will be because you have thought of something better."

The group voted to recommend to the institute that its director-general name a committee of wholesalers to sit in with the manufacturers' committee and go over the plan in detail, to adjust, point by point, whatever differences may be thought necessary as a result of yesterday's discussion. Committees also were asked to consider the detailed adaptations by each of several branches of the industry.

"What is the difference between a manufacturer and a wholesaler?" asked Mr. Coogan, who proceeded to answer his own question by the paradoxical statement that there is no fundamental difference. "The trouble is that the wholesaler thinks he is a buyer—and he is not. The word 'buyer' as applied to the modern wholesaler is a misnomer—he is rather a selector of the needs of the ultimate consumer, who is himself the only real buyer. Think over the outstanding successful men in dry goods wholesaling in the past several years, and if you think about them you will realize that primarily they were sellers—even though they may have borne the title of 'buyer.'"

"If a man is a buyer, why doesn't he profit from the

buyer's market of today? The wholesaler has always made his best—and often his only—profit, in what was termed a seller's market.

"The manufacturer's responsibility forces merchandise carries all down through each degree of merchandising—for the protection of the consumer. For we can mold and we can guide the consumer's choice, but we cannot make it.

"Someone at today's meeting asked why all forms of distribution could not be reached. Let me tell you that if a wholesaler admits that the world is not his field—if he admits any limitations, either of territory or class of customer—or any limitation of his ability to serve the consumer of merchandise, then there need be no more meetings, for the wholesaler is doomed. But I don't believe that any wholesaler admits any such thing. Neither do most manufacturers believe it.

"There came to this gathering today 70 wholesalers, representing more than 50 wholesale houses; and 113 manufacturers representing more than 85 manufacturing plants. Their presence is a confession of faith—faith in the future of wholesale distribution, faith in their future ability to sell through that kind of distribution.

"As for the large department stores, no department store in the country exists which is not run on cold-blooded methods. The man who cannot produce must step aside. Any department store man will recognize that carrying merchandise to give service is an expense. Such mills as sell direct assume it. Is there any reason, then, why the wholesaler cannot do it? Surely it costs the wholesaler less to carry my merchandise together with twenty or thirty other lines than it will cost me to do it.

"The program presented to you is susceptible of wide interpretation. It is a start—something upon which you can build—and it's broad enough to remain the backbone of any future plan you may develop.

"The slogan of the '90s was 'Competition is the life of trade.' The slogan today should be a paraphrase of that old one—'Co-operation is the life of trade.' If you'll permit me to be religious for a moment, let me say that selfishness has brought every downfall in history—whether of individual, business firm, nation, race or entire people, beginning with that first sin in the Garden of Eden, which was essentially an act of selfishness.

"The time has come for manufacturer and wholesaler to get away from selfishness—to become partners, and to step into that future which is waiting to follow depression.

Dyeing Cotton and Silk Hosiery*

BY JOSEPH E. GOODAVAGE

SINCE the advent of the short skirt, the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery has increased to such an extent that at the present time it is considered one of the leading industries in the textile field. Twenty-five years ago, the dyeing of hosiery consisted of the production of a few staple colors such as tan, black, gray and white. A few years later, in 1914, we find the dyer applying such colors as Copenhagen, wistaria, night blue, tango, etc. With the introduction of the short skirt these colors were replaced with the various flesh and the sun-tanned tones of the present day.

At the present time the various sun-tanned tones are enjoying a popular demand and probably will continue so for quite a period. Due to the improvements in the knitting machines and also to the fineness of the silk used, the dyer has witnessed the introduction of a better knit article and of a finer quality. In order to maintain the quality of the improved hosiery, the present day dyer is compelled to be extremely careful in processing it.

STYLES OF COTTON-SILK HOSE

According to weight, the cotton-silk hosiery is classified into three groups or styles: chiffon (net, mesh included), semi-service weight, service weight. The chiffon style, an average type of which would be a five-thread, represents the lightest weight stocking in popular demand. This style weighs about one pound to the dozen pair, in the undegummed state. The foot of this style of stocking is usually constructed of plaited mercerized cotton and silk in the toe, heel, and in the sole. The inside of the welt, in most cases, is plain mercerized cotton, the leg being silk.

The semi-service weight is made of a heavier silk yarn. A seven-thread stocking can be taken as a representative of this style. The service weight, the heaviest of the three styles, of which, comparatively speaking, less of it finds its way to the dye house as the demand for it is not so great.

On arriving at the job dye house, the stockings are weighed and counted, and are then placed in latticed bins lined with cloth or heavy paper. These bins are in a room separated from the dyehouse proper. This room should be located away from the drug room so that there is no possibility of dye specks dropping on the stored stockings.

At the present time there are three methods in use for dyeing cotton-silk hosiery: first, the two-bath method, in which the stockings are first degummed and then dyed in a separate bath; second, single-bath method, where the de-gumming and the dyeing takes place in one operation; third, acid-method.

After the stockings are removed from the storage bins they are separated into the various sizes. They are placed in knitted mesh bags made of soft spun cotton. A numbered brass pin is attached to each bag to keep track of its contents.

The bags are then loaded into the compartments of the boiling-off or de-gumming machine which is charged with a boiling olive oil soap solution. The amount of

soap used is usually 25-30 per cent of bar soap, or 10-12 per cent of chips, on the weight of the material.

THE DEGUMMING OPERATION

The de-gumming operation usually requires one and one-quarter to one and one-half hours' treatment. The length of treatment depending on the condition of the bath, and on the type of material. This time can be lessened by increasing the alkalinity of the soap solution by means of soda-ash or sodium phosphate. Excessive amounts of these alkalies should be avoided, as they have a tendency to yellow the silk and, at the same time, of imparting a harsh feel to it. If used in large amounts they will weaken the silk.

By using two soap baths, first a strong one which is then followed by a weaker one, the operation of boiling-off is shortened. The presence of a scum in the de-gumming bath can be avoided, sometimes, by the use of a good emulsifying oil together with the soap. In place of soap, about 10 per cent of a good grade of boil-off can be employed.

The speed of the machine should be so regulated as to prevent the stockings from knotting and yet to allow the scouring solution to penetrate the tight places. If run too fast, there will be a tendency to cause an excessive amount of friction in the bags and this will lead to the splitting of the silk filaments producing a chafed effect. Due to the cramped condition, which retards the penetration of the de-gumming solution, the plaited portions of the stockings and the silk along the seams are the last to be boiled off. When these portions are free of gum it is a safe assurance that the body of the stocking is boiled off. Prolonged boiling, even in a neutral soap solution, due chiefly to the mechanical agitations of the material, results in a splitting of the silk filaments which in turn gives a dulled appearance to the stocking.

Where hard water is used in de-gumming, the dyer labors under a handicap. It is almost an impossible task to de-gum the material and have it free from insoluble soaps. These soaps are formed by the interaction of the fatty acids in the soap with the metallic salts of the hard water. In the de-gumming bath in the presence of a strong soap solution these soaps are held in a fine state of division, and therefore do not adhere to the material. It is in the rinsing, following the de-gumming, where the real danger lies. During the rinsing operation where the soap is in a diluted condition, with the continual addition of hard water, the conditions become ideal for forming these insoluble soap curds. The curds are of a sticky nature and will cling to hosiery and when carried into the dye bath prevent the proper penetration of the dye liquor.

During the boiling-off it is advisable to allow the soap solution to overflow the machine a few times. This changes the surface of the scouring solution and carries off the suspended scum. When the stockings are properly de-gummed, warm water is allowed to flow into the bottom of the machine while the stockings are in motion. The excess is drained through the overflow pipe or allowed to flow over the machine. Water is flowed in until all of the soap is rinsed from the material. If the scouring liquor is allowed to drain down through the material

*Paper presented before the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School.

the latter acts as a filtering medium and retains some of the dirt and scum. Where the dyehouse is equipped with a water softener, then the dyer is assured of zero water. This practically eliminates his boil-off troubles. The de-gumming and rinsing being completed, the material is removed from the machine. The bags are opened and the stockings are "shaken out" to remove tangles. After separating into the different lots to be dyed, the bags are taken to the dyeing machines.

MACHINERY USED IN DYEING

The machinery employed in dyeing is of two types: the rotary and the paddle type. Good results can be obtained by using either. Each type having its advantages and disadvantages for different work. If the rotary type is used, it is first filled to the proper level with water heated to 140 degrees F. The bags of hosiery are then placed in the compartments of the cylinder which is then allowed to run for ten minutes in order to insure a proper wetting out of the material. At the end of this period the dye solution is added through the feeding arrangement, which should be equipped with a fine screen filter to catch any undissolved dye.

The steam is then turned on and the dye solution is brought to the boil in twenty minutes. After boiling for twenty minutes, 5 to 10 per cent of Glauber's salt is added, the steam is cut off and the material is allowed to work in a cooling bath for about fifteen minutes. The machine is then stopped, a stocking is removed, after a thorough rinsing it is dried on the form and compared with the sample. Theoretically, if the dye formula is accurate and if all calculations are without error, then the dyer should produce lot after lot accurately matched.

Every practical dyer has been taught by experience that it usually takes more than one sampling, and only by one or more additions of dye is the shade matched to the sample. If, by chance, the shade is matched after the first sampling and if this is followed by another one, then the dyer usually attributes it to an act of Providence. In these days of job dyeing where the lots arriving in the dyehouse are small and the dyer is forced to dye them in a machine that was built to hold twice as much, it is indeed a miracle if the shade is matched on the first sampling. When the dyeing is completed, the material is rinsed thoroughly, hydro-extracted to remove the surplus of water and is then ready for the finishing room.

SELECTION OF DYESTUFFS

The dyestuffs suitable for dyeing of cotton-silk hosiery can be divided into three groups: first, dyes that dye the cotton and leave the silk un-dyed; second, dyes that dye both fibres to the same depth, or nearly so; third, dyes that color the silk and leave the cotton un-dyed.

The first and second groups are known as substantive or cotton dyes. The third group includes the silk colors or the neutral dyeing acid dyes. The dyer's formula is usually made up of dyes belonging to either two of the above classes or from all three. The number of dyes in a formula might number four or five, and then again it might contain as high as ten, depending on the shade required. Like the medical doctor, who understands the effect of certain medicines on his patient under different conditions, so the dyer must be able to prescribe for the different ills encountered in dyeing hosiery. He must select dyes that work evenly, that penetrate thoroughly, that do not change under storing conditions, and dyes that possess the requisite fastness to laundering. In addition, he must be able to obtain a good match on the cotton and the silk in a reasonable length of time, without over-working the material.

SINGLE-BATH METHOD

In this method the stockings are de-gummed and dyed in one operation. After the stockings are properly bagged they are placed in the dyeing machine which contains the requisite amount of water and about 10 per cent of boil-off on the weight of the material.

The bath is heated to 140 degrees F. and the stockings are worked at this temperature for a period of five or ten minutes until they are thoroughly wet-out, especially the seams and other tight portions. The dyes are next added and the temperature is brought to the boil in about twenty minutes. After boiling one-half hour, the steam is cut off, the requisite amount of Glauber's salt is added, and the dyeing is allowed to continue in a cooling bath for twenty to thirty minutes.

A stocking is then removed, dried, and compared to the sample. When the dyeing is completed, warm water is flowed into the machine in order to remove any scum from the surface of the dyebath. The bath is then drained, and the material is thoroughly rinsed with cold water. The alkalinity of the dyebath, due to the boil-off oil, retards the dyeing of the silk to a certain extent, necessitating the use of more dye than when the two-bath method is used. In light and medium colors the cost of the extra dye required is offset by the labor saved.

The alkaline nature of the bath retards the dyeing of the cotton allowing the dyes to go on evenly and penetrating the seams. The fastness to washing of material dyed by this method, especially if certain neutral-dyeing acid dyes are used on the silk, is poorer than that obtained by the two-bath method. Due to the shorter time required to complete the dyeing by this method there is less handling of the material and the possibility of "chafing" is cut to a minimum. This method is rapidly gaining in favor among dyers who at one time strongly favored the two-bath method.

This method is the least used in dyeing cotton-silk hosiery. When properly controlled it requires fewer dyes, and in some cases the dyeings obtained are faster to washing than those obtained by the other methods. When substantive dyes are used to make up the major portion of the formula best results are obtained by selecting those that exhaust at about the same speed.

In practically all dyeings the use of silk dyes must be resorted to in order to balance the shade of the silk to the cotton. Generally speaking, all substantive dyes in the presence of acid in the dyebath, behave like neutral dyeing acid dyes. Even the dyes that leave the silk white from a Glauber's salts bath will, on the addition of acid, dye the silk.

METHOD OF DYEING

The well de-gummed material is put into the machine which is filled with water at 140 degrees F. The cylinder is run for ten minutes, and then the dye is added. The bath is then brought to the boil in twenty minutes, the salt is added and the boiling is continued for ten minutes. The steam is then cut off and when the temperature of the bath drops to 180 degrees F., 1 to 2 per cent of acetic acid is added. The acid should be highly diluted and added to the dyebath in several portions.

The cotton portions of the stockings should be up to shade, or nearly so, when the acid is added, for the reason that once the dyebath becomes acid, most of the dye then favors the silk. After dyeing around 180 degrees F. for fifteen to twenty minutes, the lot is sampled and the necessary additions of silk dyes are added if required. If the cotton is heavier than the silk, by raising the tem-

perature of the bath, the cotton gradually loses color which the silk will then pick up. If too much substantive dye is taken up by the silk, boiling in the bath which is made slightly alkaline will remove the excess.

PRESENT STYLES CALL FOR DE-LUSTERING

The present fad for a dull appearing silk stocking has brought into the dyehouse many compounds by which this effect can be applied from the rinse bath have proved the most economical to the dyer. The greater portion of these compounds consist of an insoluble salt together with starch or a similar product. When a substance of this nature is used in the bath the starch acts as a suspending agent for the salt and at the same time binds it to the silk.

Regardless of how carefully the dyer treats the re-dyes, the stockings lose and never gain in strength. With this thought in mind, the manufacturer should always look for an increased number of seconds in re-dyed material. In nearly all cases the material sent in to be re-dyed is of a darker shade than the sample. This means that some or all of the color must be removed, or stripped.

TREATMENTS USED IN STRIPPING

Where part of the color is to be removed a treatment in a boiling bath containing from 5 to 10 per cent of boil-off, on the weight of the material, will do the work. One or two per cent of sodium phosphate can also be used for the same purpose. After stripping, the bath is dropped and the material is rinsed, then re-dyed.

This method is resorted to where the dye must be completely removed, or nearly so. In the machines used today, sodium hydrosulphite, if added in a water solution, reacts with the metal, coating it with a black sulphide. This can be prevented by keeping the solution slightly alkaline by means of soda-ash. The well wet out material is entered into the bath containing from 1 to 2 per cent of sodium hydrosulphite and about 1½ per cent of soda-ash. The temperature is usually around 140 degrees F., gradually raised to 180 degrees—190 degrees F., and maintained at this point until completed. After a thorough rinsing, in order to remove the last traces of hydrosulphite, the stockings are soaped at 150 degrees F. with 3 to 5 per cent of soap. They are then rinsed and re-dyed.

METHODS FOR BLEACHING OF HOSIERY

Bleaching of hosiery can be done by the two-bath method, where the stockings are first de-gummed and then bleached in a solution of hydrogen peroxide, made slightly alkaline with sodium silicate. These two operations can be combined, resulting in a great saving of time. This is known as the single-bath method.

For 100 pounds of material use 10-15 pounds of boil-off oil, 5 gallons of hydrogen peroxide (17 volume) and 3-4 to 1 gallon of sodium silicate. The machine is first filled with water at 140 degrees F., the boil-off oil is then added, and after working the material for 5 minutes the remainder of the chemicals are added. The temperature is then raised to 200 degrees to 205 degrees F., and maintained at this temperature until the operation is completed. Rins thoroughly with warm water, then tint the cotton and silk with a mixture of direct blue for cotton and a neutral-dyeing blue or green for the silk.

Inventive Minds

New York.—People who have been looking for a tapeworm trap, an air-cooled rocking chair, goggles for their chickens, bullets that shoot around corners, or even a device for creating and maintaining dimples, are herewith

referred to the United States Patent Office where specifications of such articles are on file, duly stamped with the Government's approval.

Two men have pried into the Patent Office records and out of their labors has come a compilation of strange inventions, which will be published here tomorrow under the title, "Beware of Imitations."

The contrivances have been designed for a wide variety of problems. There is, for example, a combination grocer's package, greater, slicer and mouse and fly trap. A balloon propelled by harnessed eagles or vultures, patented in 1887, is pictured and described. There is a wreckless railroad train, which functions by the simple device of having tracks on top of the cars and ramps at either end, so that if another train comes along, it will run up over the top and down again.

Two methods of awakening the commuter are included. One is an alarm clock attachment which squirts water on the sleeper's neck, while the other drops 80 or 90 wooden blocks in his face.

A self-tipping derby hat, patented in 1896, contains a mechanism in the crown. The gentleman, when the lady approaches, bows slightly, whereupon his hat tips by itself, leaving his arms free, presumably, to fight off wild beasts.

An electric bedbug exterminator is so designed as to "kill or startle" the bug, in which case "it will more than likely change its mind and return in the direction whence it came."

In 1868 a novel idea on coffins was born. It has a turret at the head, extending to the surface of the ground, and is equipped with a small ladder for climbing out and a bell for attracting attention in case the occupant happens to be buried prior to demise.

The problem of shooing horses and cows off railroad tracks was solved in 1884 when a patent was issued for a locomotive attachment which throws a stream of hot water some distance ahead, thereby scalding the animals and warning them to stand their distance.

The tapeworm trap, patented in 1854, is attached to a string and swallowed, whereupon, in the inventor's words, "the worm seized the bait and its head is caught in the trap." All that remain to be done is to pull the string.

The air-cooled rocking chair is equipped with bellows beneath the seat and a snake-headed pipe running up the back and out over the rocker's head, so that he gets puffs of air on his scalp with each rock. And an improved foot-warmer consists of two tubes extending to a single mouthpiece through which the sleeper breathes his warm breath onto his heels.

Complaint Is Dismissed

Washington.—A complaint charging the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association of Detroit with suppressing competition in the sale of cotton, flour, meal and feed bags was dismissed by the Federal Trade Commission.

The commission said the dismissal was ordered because the association had abandoned the practices upon which an investigation was initiated.

The order affects the following member companies, among others: Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta; Millheiser Bag Company, of Richmond, Va.; Morgan & Hamilton Co., of Nashville; Crystal Springs Bleachery Company, of Chickamauga, Ga.; Werthan Bag Company, Nashville; Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans, and the Hardin Bag Company, of New Orleans.

10th Southern Textile Exposition Textile Hall

Greenville

South Carolina

October 17 to 22 inclusive

THE proportion of American citizens to each active cotton spindle is nearly double that which existed in 1920. Then there were thirty-four million active spindles with one hundred and five million inhabitants. In 1932 there are twenty-five million active spindles with one hundred and twenty million people. To put it differently: Twelve years ago there were 3 consumers to each spindle, while today there are 5.

If we have faith in the stability of our country, we must believe there will be an early improvement in business. Textiles should be bringing better prices soon. Next to agriculture and the distribution of food the textile industry is most important. People must have clothing, bedding, towels, and other things made of yarn and cloth.

The shops producing machinery, accessories and supplies will keep in touch with Southern cotton, silk, rayon and worsted mills, and dyeing, bleaching and finishing establishments by exhibiting at the Southern Textile Exposition.

We will mail passes to presidents, treasurers, superintendents, master mechanics, department heads, and other employees of Southern plants. Exhibitors will distribute thousands of complimentary tickets.

*Special railroad rates and Pullman
car service have been arranged.*



Textile Hall Corporation

Greenville

South Carolina

The Cotton Outlook

(By Bond, McEnany & Co.)

DURING the first week of July rainy weather over the greater part of the American cotton belt, serving at once to stimulate rapid boll weevil multiplication and to foster the growth of grass and weeds in the fields, as well as to promote an over-luxuriant and sappy growth of the cotton plants themselves, caused a continuance of the advance in the cotton market which began about the middle of June and carried the price level a little more than a cent a pound above the low point of the season touched on June 10. This advance, however, was not fully maintained, but was succeeded early this week by a natural downward reaction amounting to about one-half of the ground just gained, this behavior of the market being attributable in part to the advent of clear, warm weather over most of the South, with its implication of a lessened rate of weevil propagation, and in part to the indisposition manifested by domestic and foreign spinners to purchase any substantial quantity of cotton at rising prices. In fact, owing to the relatively small amount of spinners' buying during the recent advance, on the one hand, and the equally small amount of selling by Southern holders of actual cotton, on the other, the upward price movement of late June and early July should perhaps be regarded rather as a readjustment of technical market conditions than as a significant demonstration of a probably permanent price tendency. Whether such a price tendency in an upward direction is to develop is still to be determined by factors not yet clearly in evidence—factors having to do either with the progress of the crop during the next two months or with the course of financial and business affairs in this country and Europe in the nearer future.

While great uncertainty still attaches to both the matters just mentioned—the cotton crop outlook and the prospect of an improvement in the world's economic situation—the latest developments in both connections can scarcely be interpreted otherwise than as establishing a present probability that the American cotton growers will realize a distinctly better price for their product in 1932-1933 than they have obtained in 1931-1932. The expectancy of the coming American crop will be discussed in some detail below and it suffices to say here that everything now known of the crop points to a yield sufficiently smaller than that of last year to insure not only a cessation of the accumulation of unwieldy excess supplies of American cotton throughout the world, but also a gradual diminution of the stocks which have so long and so severely depressed the market. As regards the influences making for a betterment of general business conditions in this country and abroad, the most inclusive and permanently important of these would certainly appear to be the reparations agreement just arrived at by the European Powers at Lausanne—an agreement which, however reluctantly its implications and consequences may be accepted by the United States, unquestionably marks the beginning of the end of the terrible political and financial trammels which have brought European industry and trade almost to a standstill and have deplorably affected the economic life of every country on the globe. With this agreement as a point of departure it may reasonably be expected that ways will speedily be found by the co-operating Euro-

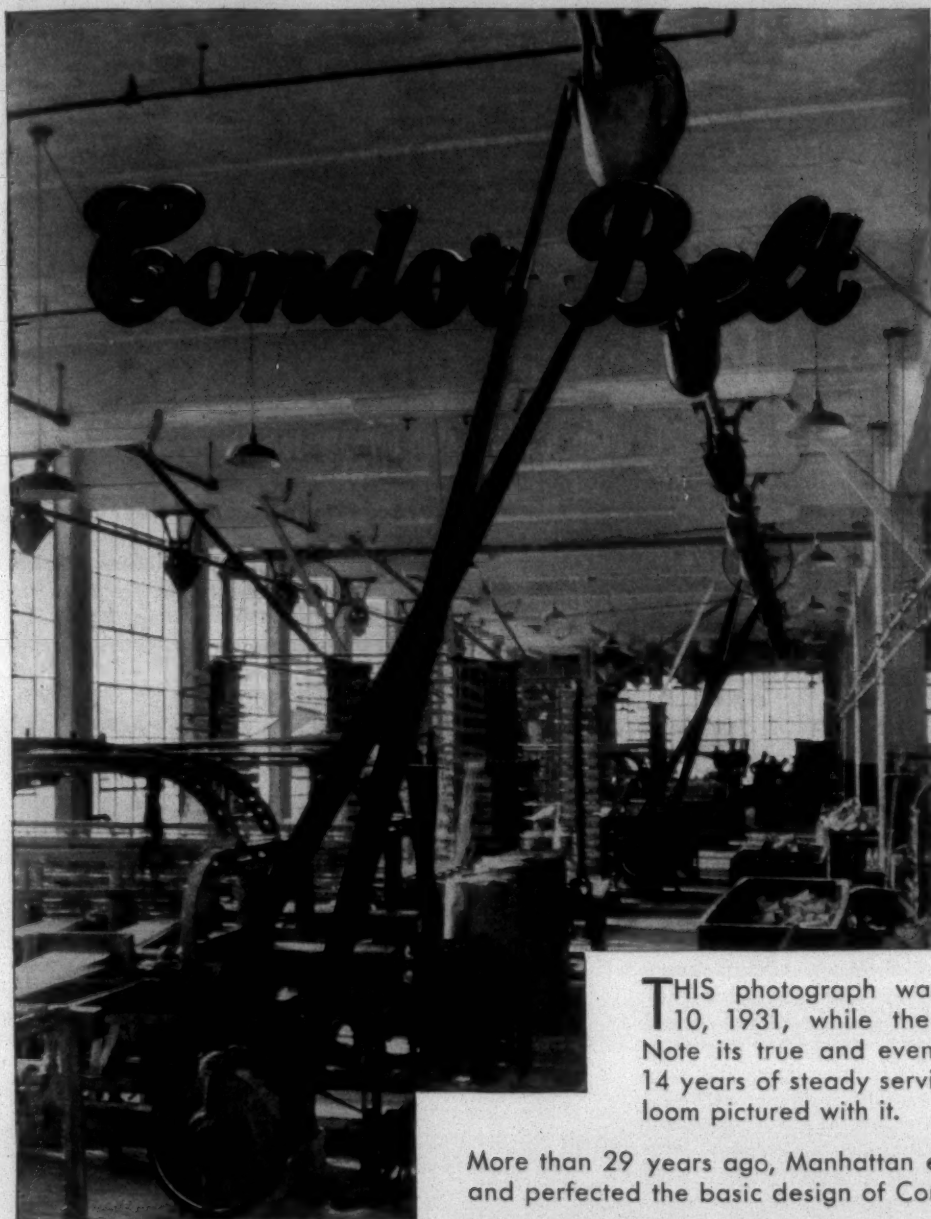
pean Governments to restore the processes of international production and distribution, to re-establish the bases of international credit and exchange, to render economically effective the unprecedented stocks of gold now held by European banks, and in general to revivify the almost moribund commerce of the world insofar as that commerce depends upon European enterprise. All this will be hastened, of course, if the American Government and the American people play their proper part in the processes of world rehabilitation. In any event, however, it would be difficult to exaggerate the benefits likely to flow from definite acceptance by the long warring European nations of the principle that accommodation of their differences and settlement of their controversies is essential to their welfare.

Turning now to matters directly relating to the supply situation and price outlook for cotton, we must first give attention to a fact of primary importance in this connection, now at the command of the trade, namely, the actual cotton acreage in the United States for the season of 1932-1933. According to the report issued by the Department of Agriculture on July 8 American farmers had in cultivation to cotton on July 1 this year 37,290,000 acres—a decrease of 9.5 per cent from the area in cultivation on the same date a year ago. It may be observed in passing that this decrease is somewhat larger—perhaps by 2.5 per cent—than that generally expected by the trade, though by no means so large as the best friends of the cotton farmers could have wished. Given a definite acreage figure, however, whatever it may be, the trade can at least make a beginning towards estimating the probable yield, though any estimates arrived at in early Summer are of course subject to change as the season progresses, according as the condition of the crop improves or deteriorates, insect damage increases or decreases, and the like. The first rough calculation of the yield in prospect naturally rests upon past experience, i.e., the actual average out-turn of the crop per acre over the preceding ten-year period; though this calculation really affords only a kind of "base line" figure, above or below which the actual yield for the given year will rise or fall in proportion as the season's growing conditions are above or below the average, or "normal." Upon this basis, however, an acreage of 37,290,000 acres would, if the average yield per harvested acre should closely correspond with that of the ten years 1921-1930—i.e., 151.4 pounds of lint—and if the acreage abandoned this year should be the normal 3.5 per cent, aggregate approximately 11,380,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (478.6 pounds net weight); while, if the average yield per acre for the ten years 1922-1931—i.e., 159 pounds of lint—be taken, the aggregate yield on the stated acreage would be 11,950,000 bales.

As has been said above, however, these putative yield figures really mean very little except insofar as they provide concrete points of relativity for the assessment of the probable effects of varying crop conditions in a particular year. After all, few crop seasons conform very closely to the "average;" most have characteristics of their own, which differentiate them more or less widely from the "average." The estimation of yield probabili-

(Continued on Page 20)

14 YEAR OLD—



THIS photograph was made December 10, 1931, while the belt was running. Note its true and even performance, after 14 years of steady service driving the heavy loom pictured with it.

More than 29 years ago, Manhattan engineers originated and perfected the basic design of Condor Belts.

They were the first high-grade Red Friction Surface transmission belts.

Condor Belts today are used in over 400 textile mills and throughout industry in general—because they give reliable performance over long periods and, in the end, produce "great economy" for the user.

Condor Textyl Belts are supplied in all widths and plies.

Sold by leading jobbers everywhere

Condor LINE

V-Belt	Fire Hose
Flat Belt	Steam Hose
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Water Hose	Rubber Lined Tanks

Rubber Covered Rolls
Industrial Brake Blocks and Lining

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

PERSONAL NEWS

H. D. Dickson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.

M. C. Greene, overseer of carding at the Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C., has been made general overseer of carding and spinning.

Benjamin F. Meffert has been placed in charge of the wash goods department of Amory, Browne & Co., and will be assisted by Paul Mold.

E. H. Williamson, president of the Holt-Williamson Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C., is spending the summer at Blowing Rock, N. C.

The Kron Company, manufacturers of Kron scales, announces Southern agencies in Louisville, Ky., where J. Kirk Rowell is agent and in Charlotte where the Industrial and Commercial Scale Company is agent.

L. N. Hyatt is vice-president of the National Paper Company, Atlanta, Ga., and is not connected with the International Paper Company, as was recently stated in a news item in this paper.

B. B. Gossett, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was in Washington last week for a conference with President Hoover. Mr. Gossett is a member of the cotton committee of the Federal Farm Board.

A. F. Burgess, formerly with the Lonsdale Company, and the Lowell Silk Mills of the Newmarket Company, has been appointed general superintendent of the Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., and the Spencer and Spindale Mills, Spindale, N. C.

Benjamin P. Whitney, of the Pacific Mills, will represent the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Henry Roediger, of the Riverside and Dan River Mills at Danville, Va., will represent the Cotton-Textile Institute, A. W. Fisher, vice-president of the Cannon Mills, will represent the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and R. L. Crittenden will represent the New England Cotton Classification Committee at a meeting in Washington next Monday to discuss cotton standards.

OBITUARY

J. R. SORRELLS

Gainesville, Ga.—James Alexander Sorrells, 55, veteran Southern textile superintendent and prominent Gainesville man, dropped dead at his residence on Riverside Drive Sunday afternoon. A heart attack was assigned as the cause. The funeral services were held Tuesday.

Mr. Sorrells was born in Walton county, but had made his home in Gainesville for over forty years. For thirty years he had been connected with the Pacolet Manufacturing Company's interests here, and had been superintendent of the Gainesville Cotton Mills up until his retirement on April 1 of this year. He had been a member of the Methodist Church since his youth, and had taken an active interest in its affairs. He had served as a member and chairman of the board of stewards a long while, and been a lay leader. He was much inter-

ested in the educational advancement of his people, and had been responsible for many improvements in the school system. He also took great interest in fraternal work, and in addition to being a Mason, was a member of the Odd Fellows, having held office in both orders.

He is survived by his wife, two sons, William D. Sorrells, of Gainesville, and J. A. Sorrells, Jr., of Greenville, S. C.; two daughters, Mrs. C. C. Pierce, of this city, and Mrs. Ralph Elliott, of Opelika, Ala.; three brothers, Wesley Sorrells, of Athens; W. H. Sorrells, of Macon, and George Sorrells, of Five Points, Ala.; one sister, Mrs. Ada Eidson, of Athens, and three grandchildren.

T. T. SMITH

Concord, N. C.—Thomas T. Smith, 58, secretary of the Cannon Mills Company, died of a heart attack Monday night as he was preparing to retire.

Although it was the third attack he had suffered in the past several days, his death was unexpected.

Mr. Smith, the son of the late Capt. and Mrs. T. T. Smith, of Charlotte, came to Concord 25 years ago. He was associated with the late James W. Cannon as private secretary for a number of years. After Mr. Cannon's death, he was made assistant secretary of the Cannon Mills Company, and later became one of the secretaries.

His main interests were the mills and the church. He was treasurer of the First Presbyterian church here. Mr. Smith also was general manager of the P. M. Morris Realty Company.

Surviving the deceased are one son, Thomas R. Smith, of Charlotte; one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Richards, of Concord, who made her home with him, and several brothers and sisters.

MRS. J. R. TOLAR

Fayetteville, N. C.—Funeral service was held in New York for Mrs. Ella Bell Tolar, widow of John R. Tolar, prominent textile manufacturer, banker and philanthropist of New York and Fayetteville. Though Mrs. Tolar never resided in Fayetteville, her late husband, her son and grandson have been leaders of the business and social communities here for years. She was Miss Ella Bell, of Conway, S. C., before her marriage. Her death occurred unexpectedly Friday night at the home of her daughter on Lake George. Members of the family here had not been informed as to the place of the final rites.

Mrs. Tolar is survived by a son and daughter, John R. Tolar, of Fayetteville, and Mrs. Robert E. Henry, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tolar and J. W. Tolar, of this city, attended the funeral.

HUGH NEISLER

Kings Mountain, N. C.—After an illness of only a week, Hugh Neisler, prominent young textile manufacturer of Kings Mountain, died in Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte Tuesday.

Funeral services will be held at First Presbyterian church here Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial will be at Kings Mountain.

Mr. Neisler was manager of the Pauline Mill of the grouped owned by the family of the late C. E. Neisler, one of the pioneer textile manufacturers in this section of the State. The Neisler brothers operate the mills that were founded by their father, and which are now owned by the family.

Hugh Neisler, who was 30 years old and unmarried, was the fourth son of Mrs. C. E. Neisler and the late

Mr. Neisler. He is survived by his mother, four brothers, Charles Eugene, Paul, Joe and Hunter, and three sisters.

Mr. Neisler was born and reared in Kings Mountain. He attended the Kings Mountain High School and was graduated from Davidson College, later taking a textile course at North Carolina State College. He was a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Fine Goods Stocks Lower

At a meeting of fine goods mill executives at the offices of the Cotton-Textile Institute the aggregate position of that division from the standpoint of stocks was carefully reviewed. It was found that since the end of April there has been no accumulation of yardage, in fact during the last five weeks it was stated that billings and sales have been 11 per cent in excess of production.

Representatives of several important fine goods mills announced they are continuing a policy of avoiding the accumulation of stocks by remaining closed until demand improves. Others said they are producing on a small scale and only on order.

The rate of output of the fine goods industry in June, it was found, averaged less than 25 per cent of normal full time. These figures do not include the week of July 4 when there was a general closing of mills throughout the country in observance of the holiday.

Highways of Cotton

The use of cotton fabric in the construction of low-cost bituminous or asphaltic highways is growing apace.

The benefits of the cotton fabric in producing a more durable and more satisfactory roadbed are pointed out in an article in the current *Manufacturers Record* by Arnold M. Davis, of Baton Rouge, La., a young road engineer who has been building roads for a number of years in California, Mississippi, Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana. He hit upon the idea of using cotton fabric some years ago as a result of an accident in which a workman's shirt was embedded in the surface of a road which was being constructed and which proved to prevent cracking and deterioration. He has since been conducting experiments to determine the most satisfactory cotton cloth and the correct grade of asphalt to use, and road-builders throughout the country are watching the experiments with interest.

In the construction of a "cotton road" the cotton fabric is laid just beneath the wearing surface and prevents the water from entering the base and causing it to lose its stability. It also prevents fine particles from working up into a crack and preventing the crack from healing under traffic. The theory is that the cotton fabric forms a waterproof cover that actually carries the load, and produces a tensile strength in a paving material somewhat similar to that given by cotton fabric in connection with rubber in the construction of an automobile tire.

It can be seen from consideration of this theory that the use of cotton in such road construction is by no means a fanciful idea, but that it should actually add tremendously to the strength and wearing qualities of the road, saving large sums of money in its reconstruction and maintenance. Broad use of cotton fabric for this purpose should produce a great new market for cotton, for there are thousands of miles of secondary roads in the country that need to be given a low-cost, yet durable surfacing.—*Greenville Daily News*.

Textile Mill Operations

The current rate of operations in the textile industry varies from complete shutdown to 24-hour operations in a few mills, according to George A. Sloan, of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

There are at present between fifteen and twenty mills completely out of operation while the rate of operations of mills in production ranges from below 25 per cent to 61 per cent. Operations of print cloth mills are currently at 53 per cent of capacity; narrow sheetings mills, 52 per cent; wide sheetings mills, 61 per cent; carded sales yarns, 33 per cent, and fine goods mills less than 25 per cent.

Encouraging News in Textiles

What is described as the "best back log," of unfilled orders in many weeks for the combed yarn mills for the country, is the 6,000,000 pounds of new business taken in the last two weeks from the mercerizers, according to *The Daily News Record*. It is also added that they can be more independent as to prices in the future.

Whether these reports from Philadelphia mean anything or not, certainly they are ground for better feeling among the mill men.

On July 15th, as was announced publicly in many trade journals, a well known mercerizer boosted the price of its product five cents a pound on the basis of 60s-2. Other mercerizers followed the example of this well known firm. Results in the combed yarn industry are expected to show up in a few weeks. A Philadelphia dispatch to *The Record* is our authority for some encouraging information, reading as follows:

"Another definite upturn in combed yarn rates is expected shortly, according to local representatives of combed yarn spinners, who point out that the mercerizers have booked orders for close to 6,000,000 pounds of durene and other processed yarn since July 1, prior to advancing their prices five cents a pound, basis of average grade 60s-2 cones, and the mercerizers, in turn, will have to pay an advance of corresponding scope on their further covering in the gray yarns.

"Thus far there have been only nominal upward adjustments of combed yarn prices and it is claimed that at 35 cents a pound, basis of 58-2, even the most efficient combed yarn spinners are seven cents a pound under their rock bottom costs. With the 6,000,000 pounds of new business taken in the last two weeks from the mercerizers, it is added, the combed yarn mills have the best back-log of unfilled orders in many weeks and they can be more independent as to prices in the future."—*Gastonia Gazette*.

Mills Keep Busy on Babe Ruth Underwear

Florence, Ala.—There will be no enforced vacation this summer for 600 employees of the Gardiner Warring Knitting Company, manufacturers of underwear and athletic shirts.

Jewett Flagg, president, announced Tuesday sufficient orders were on hand to assure full time operations throughout the summer and fall and that prospects were for steady work during the winter.

Flagg announced Babe Ruth had contracted for his name to appear in the company's products. He added that the Florence concern will be the only one turning out products bearing the signature of the home run hitter.

Cotton Textiles for Electric Insulation *

COTTON cloths are used in the untreated condition for a large variety of electrical insulation purposes where the flexibility and strength peculiar to woven cotton goods can be utilized, but are employed more for mechanical backing and protection of other sheet materials than as insulations themselves. They are invariably unbleached as the color is of no object and the maximum strength is required.

Cotton fabrics from 2 ounces up to 12 ounces per yard are employed by themselves for a few purposes; the thinner cloths for interlayer insulation and coverings of small spools, and the heavier cloths for the protection caps of armatures and field coils, especially those of traction motors. In the latter cases closeness of weave and strength are particularly important to prevent ingress of dust, and damage of the coils during handling. Where the finer fabrics are likely to be used in contact with fine copper wires, it is necessary to have chemical purity to avoid corrosion and other troubles from electrolytes. Cloths of twill weave, such as drills, are especially useful where considerable strength is required, combined with adaptability for covering armature heads and fields coils.

COTTON CLOTHS AND OTHER MATERIALS

Fine Egyptian cotton cloths are often used for backing such sheet insulations as flexible micanite, where the micanite, being delicate to handle, requires reinforcement to enable ready application to slot portions of coils and, when slit into strips, for taping end portions. The cloth is sometimes varnish-treated, and is generally pasted to the micanite sheet with a suitable adhesive. Uniformity of weave and thickness, together with good resistance to tearing, are the chief requirements of these fabrics. In some cases the ageing of the cotton fabric due to heat is not of prime importance, as it is mainly required for supporting the micanite during application, and is not relied upon for service conditions when the temperatures may be excessive for cotton, e. g. 120-130 degrees C.

PRETREATING FABRICS

Quite a large variety of cotton cloths are "pretreated" with insulating and moisture-protective varnishes and compounds before they are applied to electrical windings, this group of treated fabrics being similar to those already referred to, e. g. 3½ -oz. cloths to 12-oz. ducks. These are, however, quite distinct from the group generally known as "varnished cloths," which are described later. The former are merely treated to give them greater resistance to moisture, heat and oil, very little reliance being put upon their ultimate electrical properties, whereas, in the latter case, the materials are specially produced to give good electric strength. The "pretreated" fabrics are particularly useful for wrapping and protecting parts of windings which are difficult to dry and treat later with varnishes and compounds after completion. Details of these and other cotton cloths used in electrical apparatus are tabulated in the accompanying table.

Very extensive use is made of adhesive and other forms of treated tapes, generally slit from cotton cloth treated

with rubber, bitumen or other materials. The adhesive tapes are particularly useful for all manner of cases where connections, ends of cables and exposed terminals, etc., are required to be covered. The uses of these tapes range from motor car wiring and domestic installations, to traction motors and even larger machines in the industrial field, and practically everyone is familiar with these very useful and adaptable insulations. A certain

DETAILS AND PROPERTIES OF TYPICAL COTTON CLOTHS USED FOR INSULATION PURPOSES

Description	Thick- ness (In.)	Threads Per Inch		Tensile Strength Lb. Per Inch Width		Principal Uses
		Warp (Ends)	Weft (Picks)	Warp	Weft	
1½ oz. cloth	.0035	112	150	19.5	20	Backing for micanite.
Insulation cloth*	.005	63	85	31	23	For varnished cloths (e. g. Empire cloth.)
Seamless bias cloth*	.005	70	70	27	21	For seamless bias var- nished cloth tapes.
2 oz. cloth	.008	75	58	17.5	10	Interlayer insulation, etc., in coil.
3½ oz. cloth	.012	70	66	32	30	Slot liner backings and syn.-resin bonded boards and mould- ings.
Drill	.017	66	66	48	58	Protection caps and coverings of arma- tures, field and other coils.
4 oz. duck	.027	48	38	57.5	49	Treated with varnish for reinforcing other sheet insulations.
12 oz. duck	.040	42	34	96	92	Synthetic resin bonded boards, mouldings, etc.

NOTE—All fabrics are generally unbleached and of plain weave except cotton drill, which is "twill" weave.
*Weight per square yard is approximately 3 oz. These cloths are dressed and heavily calendered. All others are uncalendered.

amount of strength is necessary in the fabric for these tapes, but in this case the tearing strength is not required to be too high, as they should be capable of being torn across fairly readily. The adhesive and electrical properties are, of course, determined by the type of treatment and covering material applied.

VARNISHED COTTON CLOTH

We now come to what is, perhaps, the most important use of cotton fabrics for insulating materials. In the early days of electrical engineering the ordinary cloths on the market, such as calicos and cambrics, were utilized as already mentioned, but attempts were made to improve their electrical and moisture resisting properties by varnishing. Cotton tapes were also applied to conductors and then varnished several times to provide a good insulating coating. Difficulties naturally arose from the unsuitability of the cloths and tapes for this purpose, mainly due to the nap and the general irregularity of the surfaces of the fabrics allowing the varnishes to soak in; the formation of good varnish films was practically impossible and the electrical properties were very poor.

The next obvious step was to treat cloth which had been specially prepared to take a good varnish film and, after thus making a good dielectric, to apply it as desired in the form of sheets, strips or tapes. Thus there originated the special varnished cloth products known to the trade as "Empire Cloths" (the original trade name of the Micanite and Insulators Co., Ltd., products), "Varnished Cambrics," and other names. Great progress has been made with these materials, especially since the war, and there are now many specialist firms making these and similar products in this country, in America, and on the Continent.

The cloths are varnished by passing through a bath of

*Extracts from paper by R. I. Martin at a meeting of the Textile Institute of Manchester, Eng.

insulating varnish at a uniform slow speed, and then through a heated oven in which the varnish films are oxidized and hardened, several coats of varnish being thus applied generally in one continuous operation, the completed material being rolled up again on a batch. The varnishing machines are usually constructed with a vertical heating oven or "tower," the cloth travelling up between steam pipes, over rollers at the top, and down again close to the steam radiators, the temperature of the oven being between 100 and 120 degrees C. This is necessary to secure the correct baking of the varnish film on which the electrical properties of the finished material so largely depend. Selvedge cloths, about 36 inches wide and 3 to 5 mils. thick, are in regular use for making sheet varnished cloths, and these are often cut into strips or "tapes." (Note—In these cases "tapes" is a misnomer, as there is no selvedge, but the term is in general use for narrow strips), either parallel to the selvedges or at an angle, e.g. 45 degrees, so that the threads are oblique to the edges ("bias cut tapes"): This latter condition has been found to be extremely useful, and in fact essential, for a large number of taping operations where strips cut parallel to the threads tear too readily and are not sufficiently adaptable.

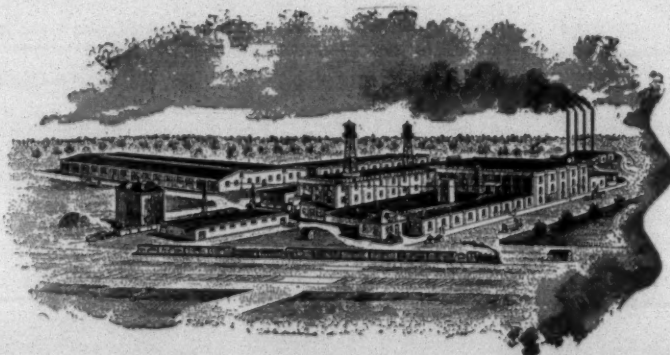
The necessity for these bias-cut tapes in long lengths on reels caused the development of a special method of manufacture in which the selvedge cloth, when completely "finished," is cut obliquely, e.g. at 45 degrees about every 50 inches, the pieces turned 45 degrees and sewn together, selvedge to selvedge. This gives a continuous length, with threads running at 45 degrees to the edges, which is then varnished as in the case of a straight fabric, afterwards being cut into narrow tapes. The presence of the sewn joints is a disadvantage in any applications of these tapes, as the material is much thicker at the joints, and as a rule these are electrically weak places. Recent developments have evolved seamless bias tapes which are more economical. These are made from a tubular woven fabric (yellow casing) cut helically at 45 degrees to the threads and then gassed, finished and calendered in the bias form. It is, therefore, delivered to the varnisher as a bias cloth, say 34 inches wide, and is varnished as in the case of selvedge cloths, the varnished material being slit into "seamless" bias tapes which are continuous for

considerable lengths. The development of these seamless fabric has been a very difficult matter, due to the very special finish and properties required, but although these were originally obtainable only in America, they are now being regularly produced in England.

There are many interesting and difficult problems involved in the manufacture of these special varnished cloth products, especially as regards the finishing of the fabric, the varnishes used, and the varnishing process, but these cannot be dealt with in detail here. A British Standard Specification (BSS. 419-1931) now covers the properties of the sheets, strips, and tapes. It might be mentioned, however, that special attention has to be paid to the bleaching, scouring, or other cleaning process of the cloth, in order to preserve maximum mechanical strength and ensure chemical purity, so that subsequent heating during varnishing and use in service will not "tender" the cotton unduly. There are two main "schools of thought" regarding the best methods of finishing these fabrics: one holding that as little dressing as possible should be used so as to enable the varnish to impregnate the cotton thoroughly; the other maintaining that the cotton fibre should be protected, by starch or other dressing, from contact with the varnish which may tender the fibre by oxidation, and that the cloth should be finished so as to allow very smooth and uniform varnish films to be applied. In all cases, however, it is agreed that the nap should be removed as completely as possible, otherwise it may protrude through the varnish and give poor electric strength. The "impregnated" cloths are chiefly made in America, but the British practice is very generally to use well-dressed and finished cloths, giving good smooth varnish films of high dielectric properties.

The electrical and chemical properties of typical varnished cloth products are, of course, mainly dependent upon the varnishes used. The cloths are used extensively in sheet form as slot insulation in motor and generator windings, as spool insulation on field coils, and on the cores of transformers. The uses of the sheet, strip, and bias-cut tape-varnished cloth products are legion, the latter materials being particularly serviceable as a ready means of applying a good dielectric to all manner of awkwardly shaped conductors and parts, especially for connections of transformers, switchgear, and machines.

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It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Teaching Socialism and Communism To Textile Workers

The sixth session of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry was held this year at Fruitland Institute, Hendersonville, N. C. Previous sessions have been conducted at Burnsville and Arden.

The students this year have worked in textiles, including cotton, rayon, hosiery and knit goods, in the garment industry, making men's and boys' work clothing, in the electrical industry, and in cigar and cigarette manufacturing.

Every year girls from Southern industries, but especially from the textile industry, are brought to this so-called summer school.

They are instructed in socialism and communism and an effort made to create with them a nuclei for future labor troubles.

Miss Louise Linthicum McLaren, of Linthicum Heights, Maryland, is the director and treasurer of the school, while Dr. Carl C. Taylor, formerly of N. C. State College, is upon the committee, and also Dr. Lois McDonald, of New York University.

Among those upon the Advisory Committee are Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, secretary of Interracial Association, which has a negro president, Elwin Copenhagen, of New York, Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and Dr. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Broadus Mitchell is noted for the many attacks he has made upon the cotton mills of the South and for his disregard for accuracy of statements.

He has been so busy lately trying to ferment labor trouble in the coal mines of Kentucky by promoting visitations of students that we are

surprised that he had time to give attention to this effort to instill socialism and communism into the women workers of Southern mills.

As this annual "Summer School for Southern Women in Industry" can not possibly be self-supporting, it would be interesting to know who finances it each year.

Its purpose is apparent but the source of its finances is unknown.

Cotton Goods Statistics

The monthly report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York for June (5 weeks) showed an average weekly production of 40,000,000 yards, which was the smallest weekly production since the publication of statistics was begun.

Sales during June were 188,158,000 yards, but the sales of one month do not seem to be any indication of consumption because they seem to go up and down and to be very erratic.

June sales of the past few years have been:

	Yards
1929	222,244,000
1930	129,947,000
1931	355,902,000
1932	188,158,000

June, 1931, sales were the high mark of that year and showed a remarkable contrast with those of surrounding months.

The following are the 1931 sales:

April, 1931	137,749,000
May, 1931	160,029,000
June, 1931	355,902,000
July, 1931	158,353,000
Aug., 1931	167,555,000

The best feature of 1932 as compared with 1931 is that production is now being regulated and that when the usual fall demand comes cotton goods will be in a better statistical position.

Ten Cents a Week in New England

The Literary Digest says:

Ten cents is the pitiful weekly wage of a girl apprentice in a Connecticut sweat shop.

For a dime she works 55 hours.

At the end of three weeks, when she has earned 30 cents for 165 hours of work, she may get a regular job—at \$3 to \$5 a week.

Or she may be discharged.

If the above statement is true, which we very much doubt, there is ample justification for criticism.

It is a relief, however, to see this criticism directed at Connecticut instead of at the usual target, the South.

Jute Wins Again

The jute lobby has won again and the U. S. Government has placed an order for jute twine to the advantage of the laborers of India while American mills making cotton twine are idle and American labor is unemployed.

The powerful and well paid lobby of the jute interests is able to force the postoffice department to favor the labor of India when our own people are hungry and crying for an opportunity to work.

It is the same postoffice department which is wasting millions of the taxpayers' money for fine buildings of granite and marble for which there is no necessity.

If a day of riots ever come the mob should first break down the doors of the postoffice department in Washington.

Something To Be Thankful For

We can, at least, be thankful for one thing and that is that Congress has adjourned and will not meet again until December.

No more injury can be done to business for several months to come and the people can not have placed upon their backs an additional burden of taxation.

Many members of Congress will be defeated, as they should be, and others will return to Washington in December with a clearer idea of the fact that the people are tired of unnecessary Federal expenditures.

Communists Kill a Half Million

We note the following cable from China:

Shanghai, China, June 25.—Reports published by the Chinese Government today declared that the Communist bandit scourge sweeping Kiangsi province had resulted in 500,000 persons slain and missing.

Communists kill a half million innocent persons in China and it does not disturb the equilibrium of college presidents or cause them to write articles in the *Raleigh News and Observer*.

A communists' hut was torn down in Gastonia during the strike in that city and a great cry went up, being led by college professors.

Ella May Wiggins, a communist, but not a textile worker, was killed while riding on a truck near Gastonia and it became the crime of the age.

The communists can kill 500,000 non-communists and it is entirely all right, but the death of one communist, by an unknown person, was declared to be an evidence of the breakdown of law and order.

The growth of communism in China was greatly aided by a visit to that country by Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, and Rev. Harry Ward, of Union Theological Seminary.

One writer has said that John Dewey and Harry Ward did more injury to the Chinese people than all the opium the Chinese consumed during the last twenty-five years.

A Half Pound of Cotton for a Stamp

Now that our generous Government has raised, to 3 cents, the price of mailing a letter, a farmer has to hand over a half pound of cotton in order to get a stamp.

The Government has millions to spend for unnecessary postoffice buildings but raises the postage to the point that it takes a half pound of cotton to defray the cost of mailing a letter.

Carrying the mails is a business and should be considered upon the basis of its returns or profits.

We do not expend money for fine cotton mill buildings when the mills are not showing profits, but in spite of the fact that millions are lost handling the mails we must spend other millions for fine buildings in which the business is to be conducted.

Better Yarn Sales

One of the most encouraging features of the past two weeks has been the increased business done in yarns. Sales have been higher than at any other time in almost a year. Prices have improved and while still too low, show a tendency to go higher.

The common sense merchandising policy which led one mercerizer to announce an advance of 5 cents a pound on July 15, has been more than justified. Sales of mercerized yarns have shown a real increase at the higher prices. Unfilled orders are now much larger than they have been in a long time and the outlook more encouraging.

A Suggestion

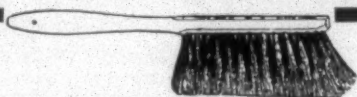
Being deeply interested in seeing mill operatives supplied with canned food for the coming winter, we make the following suggestion:

The peach crop in the sandhills of North Carolina, Candor, N. C., to Aberdeen, N. C., is now coming on. Within ten days to two weeks there will be thousands of bushels of culls which can be obtained at almost any price the buyer is willing to pay. It will be a good place to send mill trucks.

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Jacquard Board—Beaming Paper
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GASTONIA BRUSH CO.
Gastonia, N. C.



BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

**Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium**

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Townsend Lumber Company is nearing completion on the \$65,000 repair work to the Anderson Cotton Mills. It is thought the work will be done by the latter part of this week.

NEW YORK.—The Susquehanna Silk Mills, operating properties in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Georgia, was petitioned into equity receivership when Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard appointed the Irving Trust Company and Henry Schneiwind, Jr., receivers.

ELIZABETHTON, TENN.—Two distinct units will be formed since plans were made to transfer the hosiery machines from the Johnson City Hosiery Mills, at Johnson City, Tenn., to the branch mills of the concern here, the Elizabethton Hosiery Mills.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The Virginia Textile Corporation, which has been operating five years in a leased plant, has purchased the plant and will operate it in the future for making gloria silk. The concern is making plans for enlargement of its output.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Lowe Manufacturing Company, A. F. Mullens, of the operating staff of the company, was appointed trustee for the assets of the mills, which are now in bankruptcy. The meeting was held in the office of Jere Murphy, the referee in bankruptcy. The Lowe Mills are closed pending the adjudication of the corporation in the bankruptcy court.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company was scheduled to return to a schedule of five days a week this week with a full force of operatives. The Lincoln Mills of Alabama go on a three and one-half days a week schedule with 1,200 employees. The Dallas Manufacturing Company goes on a schedule of five days a week with about 300 operatives. The mills, after a week's curtailment, open with all of the machinery overhauled for fall and winter.

DANVILLE, VA.—The directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills Company, Inc., passed the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock after contemplating a balance sheet made up after inventory as of July 2 which showed that the net profits during the past six months were \$78,211.59. This sum was added to the surplus which is brought up to \$6,110,268.85.

Intense local interest was manifested in the action delayed beyond the usual time. There had been hope that with a reduction of all salaries and wages the manufacturing profit during six months might make possible a distribution, but the board of directors told the stockholders in a specially authorized statement that they "considered it advantageous that no dividend be paid as of July 1." The fact that as much profit as that recorded was actually made was viewed as hopeful with many large textile corporations showing operating losses.

The board reported that conditions surrounding manufacture of goods "are difficult and uncertain," the last three months being not profitable. The mills are running on a four-day-week schedule.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHESTER, S. C.—Eureka Cotton Mills has resumed its day and night schedules after having been closed down for a week's vacation. Work is going forward on the new buildings being erected into which the machinery from Plant No. 2, now located in the City of Chester, will be transferred.

SHELBY, N. C.—From information gathered as to voluntary mill curtailment in the Shelby region during the summer, there will be little or none of it.

The local mills are going to run when and how they can until such time as conditions right themselves.

The list of executives of the Shelby mills was thoroughly canvassed to determine whether there will be any voluntary closing, in conformity with a sectional plan to curtail production.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Construction of an 80x100 feet addition was started this week to the plant of the W. H. Draper & Co. cordage factory here. Machinery from the home plant at Troy, N. Y., will be installed in the addition. It is expected that the building will be completed by September 1, and that the new plant will be ready for operation by October 1. The company, which manufactures cotton sash cord, fishing lines, awning cords and other kinds of cords and cotton ropes, has had a plant in this city for a number of years.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—According to announcement made Monday by the management of Kendall Mills, the Addison division at Edgefield will be operated only four days a week instead of six. This is the first time the company has found it necessary to curtail, and the action has been brought about by reason of overproduction.

One of the larger buyers of the gauze products made by that company advised that the mills be closed down for three months, but in order to keep their employees at work as much as possible, the management decided to operate on a four-day week for the present. The four-day week schedule provided for the Edgefield branch applies also to all the other mills of the Kendall company.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—With orders for hose having picked up considerably during the past few weeks the Holston Manufacturing Company has added fifty to sixty new men to their working force at the mill and is now doing the best business that the firm has enjoyed in some months, Joseph P. Gaut, vice-president and general manager, declared.

With the addition of the employees the mill now works approximately 425 men, Baut said. This number is 125 to 175 short of the number employed by the mill when working at its capacity. The firm's capacity output is about 4,000 dozen pairs of hose a day. This output requires all machines to be working twenty-four hours a day six days per week and the employing of 600 to 650 people.

At present the mill is running twenty-four hours a day six days a week and at about three-quarters of its capacity.

"We have noticed a decided pickup in orders, although we are by no means running at capacity," Gaut said.

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Workmanship--Make This
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Twisting Produced By

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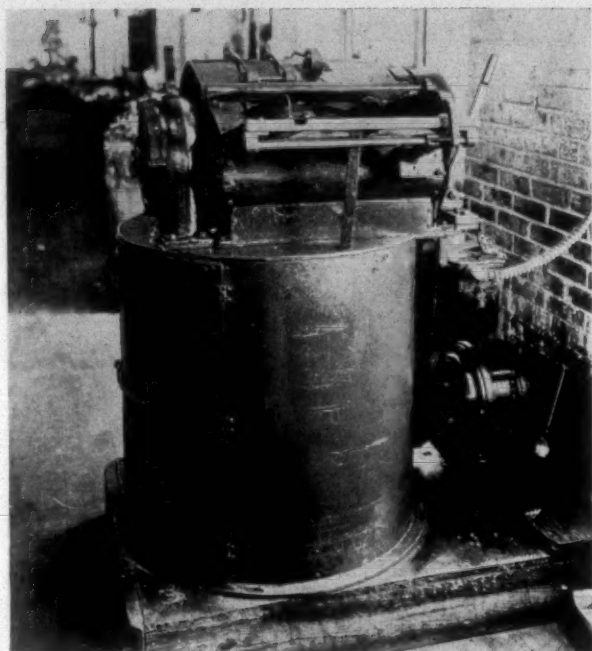


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DOES A SAVING OF \$770.00 INTEREST YOU?



Illustrated above is an unretouched photograph of the Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaner installed at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

The machine used by this mill—before they installed a Termaco—required the attention of TWO OPERATORS. Now, the mill reports that they save \$770 every fifty weeks; also that the Termaco reworks their roving waste, saves their bobbins, and keeps colored waste separated.

DOES A SAVING OF \$770.00 INTEREST YOU?

Then Why Not Buy a Termaco?

In these strenuous times, competition is keen. If you want to find out how you can reduce your operating costs, write today for a copy of "Termaco Facts"—a loose-leaf book that gives unbiased reports on Termaco machines now in operation. "Termaco Facts" is free to mill executives, only.

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO. INC.
C H A R L O T T E • N • C .

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N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States and Canada.
Geo. Thomas & Co., Ltd., Manchester, England
Agents for Great Britain and Continental Europe.*

Aiken Mills Win \$100, 000 Judgment

Judgment in the sum of \$87,336.06 plus interest has been awarded in an action brought in United States District Court in New York by Aiken Mills, Inc., against Boss Manufacturing Company to recover on a contract for goods sold in September, 1929, and held at the plaintiff's mill at Langley, S. C., pending shipping instructions, and damaged by flood. Interest would bring the total judgment to something over \$100,000, it was said.

The bill of complaint set forth that the plaintiff sold through M. R. Jacobs & Bros., New York brokers, approximately 600,000 yards of first quality Canton flannels of constructions ranging from 62x36s to 62x44 and at prices ranging from 10c to 24c a yard, the mills to hold the goods for shipping instructions for not over thirty days. It was stated four bales amounting to 2,903 yards were shipped on September 28, the order having been placed on September 13, and that this shipment was paid for at 16½c a yard, or \$479. Further goods were bought on October 1 to be held, and the total of the two orders, less the 2,903 yards shipped, amounted to \$87,336.06.

CHARGE PROPER CARE NOT TAKEN

The defendant in answering claimed that proper care had not been taken to prevent damage to the goods; and that furthermore the market value on the deliverable date had increased to \$99,381.89, and therefore filed a counter claim for the difference—\$12,045.83.

Among affidavits filed in the case was one signed by Myron L. McLane, treasurer of the mills, who said that while the goods were stored flood condition prevailed for a short time and the goods were damaged. Asked to file particulars as to the alleged negligence, the defense cited September 26 to October 2 as the period in which flood conditions prevailed, and said that prior to the time the flood condition reached the warehouse where the goods were stored officials of the mill had knowledge of them, and of the danger that the goods would be damaged.

Strook & Strook appeared as attorneys for the plaintiff, and the defense was represented by N. A. Cushing. It was said an appeal would be made to the Circuit Court of Appeals. In Federal courts appeals may be made only on allegation of errors of law—the district court's judgment of facts being final.

Callaway Mills Open Office in St. Louis

St. Louis.—Callaway Mills, Inc., has opened an office at 1302 Syndicate Trust Building, with Barrington J. King in charge. Mr. King has been a sales executive at headquarters in LaGrange, Ga., for 15 years, and the territory he will serve is Texas, Arkansas, western Tennessee, southern Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The company is capitalized at \$17,000,000, with no bonded or other funded indebtedness, and owns and operates 13 mills in Georgia and Alabama, providing full-time work for 6,000 employees.

The annual production of Callaway Mills is 75,000,000 pounds, principally of sewing and wrapping twines in all colors, lacing cords and fabrics for shoe factories, such as twills, drills, sheetings and enameling ducks; filter fabrics, hose cords for fire hose, airbrakes for railroads, cord fabrics for automobile tires, upholstery and artificial leather fabrics, cotton chenille rugs, all textiles used by the laundry trade and numerous other yarns and fabrics for manufacturers.

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"Preemo Durene"

The Durene Association of America has received word from Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, of Philadelphia and Chattanooga, one of its membership, that the specially pre-

pared durene "Preemo" yarns produced by this company and heretofore known as super-mercerized Preemo will in the future be called Preemo Durene at the urgency of many buyers who have indicated that the quality standard guaranteed by the quality identifying term durene has become a distinct sales aid.

Standard - Coosa-Thatcher Preemo has always been durene given special preparation, but in the past this company had not identified these yarns as durene but merely as "super quality." The brand name Preemo will of course be used by Standard-Coosa-Thatcher in advertising and marketing its Preemo Durene.

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Anderson Repairs Are Completed

Anderson, S. C.—Indications that Anderson Cotton Mills will resume operations at an early date were given when it was learned that repair work which has been under way on the mill for more than a month will be completed in approximately one week.

Although officials of the mill have made no announcement, general belief prevails that the mill will resume operations as soon as the work is completed. The mill has been stopped, in all departments, for more than a month.

James M. Cathcart, acting general manager of the mill, stated that he had received no orders from the New York office regarding the date on which the mill will start again.

Repairs totalling approximately \$65,000 are being completed on the two mills by the Townsend Lumber Company of this city and work will be practically completed by the latter part of next week. The number two mill has been entirely reroofed and a new floor has been placed in the spinning room on the ground floor of the number one mill.

Viscose Co. Plant At Roanoke Resumes

Roanoke, Va.—At 7 a. m. Monday some of the spinnerettes in the Viscose Company plant began to turn once more, spinning new orders for rayon. The plant, employing 4,500 persons, closed down June 3.

One-third of the 450 employees called back went to work Monday. Another third will begin Tuesday and the full 10 per cent of capacity force will be back at work on Wednesday, it was said by H. C. Neren, manager. He said he had no information when production with the full force employed would be resumed. With a small force of wrappers and maintenance employees that have continued while the spinning plants were closed the number at work by Wednesday will be about 500.

Marshall Field Reduces Leaksville-Spray Wages

Danville, Va. — The Leaksville-Spray, N. C., Cotton Mills, controlled by Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, have put into effect a 12½ per cent reduction in wages. All officials and employees are involved. The reduction went into effect last week.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

_____, Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

_____, Superintendent _____

_____, Carder _____

_____, Spinner _____

_____, Weaver _____

_____, Cloth Room _____

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

The Cotton Outlook

(Continued from Page 8)

ties, therefore, depends largely upon taking these characteristics into account.

The characteristic of the present season which is becoming more and more pronounced as the season advances is that it is a season of maximum boll weevil infestation and must accordingly be compared, not with the "average" of the past ten years, but with the historical boll weevil years 1921, 1922 and 1923. It is of course true that a material lessening of the boll weevil hazard is still possible through the occurrence of a prolonged period of very hot, dry weather over the greater part of the South. As things now stand, however, it appears certain that the existing infestation is both the most extensive and the most severe that has ever been recorded for so early a date as the middle of July. According to one usually very accurate crop reporting agency, its correspondents in 65 per cent of all the cotton-producing counties in the South reported weevil activity before July 1—a quite unprecedented area for so early a date. Furthermore, reports of entomologists and private observers in all parts of this area are now showing rates of infestation and, what is worse, rates of actual loss from punctured squares which far exceed the mid-July rates of all previous boll weevil years. Unless these conditions are speedily changed in the manner described, therefore, it will become necessary to adopt the working hypothesis that the damage to the crop from the boll weevil this year will equal, if it does not exceed, that experienced in the worst of the boll weevil years referred to. For the purpose of translating this hypothesis into concrete terms the following table has been computed, showing the yield upon this year's acreage if the experience of each of the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 should be exactly repeated this season:

Crop	Area in Cultivation on July 1 (Acres)	Area Abandoned after July 1 Per Cent	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Yield in 500-Pound (Bales)	1922 Yield on Same Basis (Bales)
1921	31,678,000	3.7	124.5	7,953,641	9,113,000
1922	34,016,000	2.9	141.2	9,762,069	10,682,000
1923	38,701,000	4.1	130.6	10,139,671	9,758,000

New Dirigible Uses Much Cotton

When the huge airship "Macon," the Navy's newest dirigible, soars on its trial trip, it will wing its way through the air on 92,000 square yards of cotton. The immensity of the "Macon's" cotton requirements will be more readily understood, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute, in terms of a single strip one yard which would be more than 50 miles in length. As another easily-grasped illustration, the "Macon's" cotton fabric, if used as covering for shae-grown crops, would serve a farm of approximately twenty acres.

For the other covering of the airship whose construction is nearing completion, 36,000 square yards of cotton fabric is required. It might be assumed from its silvery appearance that this covering is metal, but the metallic sheen results from treatment of the cotton fabric with four coats of acetate cellulose "dops," two of them containing aluminum powder. This treatment tightens the fabric over the frame, gives it smoothness and waterproof qualities, and deflects the sun's rays.

The gas cells have even greater cotton requirements, 56,000 square yards of fabric being used for this purpose. This fabric is rubberized and every thread, both for the

encelope and gas cells, was spun and woven in this country. The strength and durability of cotton, demonstrated by years of service in all types of airships including the United States Navy dirigible "Akron," is further emphasized by the fact that the fabric for the "Macon's" outer covering weighs only three ounces per square yard, and for the gas cells, two ounces.

Production and Stocks of Cotton Goods Decline

Billings at 105.1 per cent of production, effected by the lowest weekly production rate for any month since its comparable records were begun in 1928 feature the statistical reports of production, billings and sales of carded cotton cloths during the month of June, made public Monday by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures cover a period of five weeks.

Production during June amounted to 200,587,000 yards, or at the rate of 40,117,000 yards per week. This was 12.7 per cent less than the weekly rate for May, confirming trade reports.

Billings during June were 210,885,000 yards, or 105.1 per cent of production, bringing about a reduction in stocks to 305,150,000 yards, or a decrease of 3.3 per cent during the month.

Sales were 188,158,000 yards, or 93.8 per cent of production, and unfilled orders dropped 11.7 per cent during the month to 170,910,000 yards on June 30.

These statistics are compiled from data supplied by twenty-three groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These groups report on more than 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths and represent the major portion of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Market Shows Little Change

"Sales this week are in line with last week and still somewhat disappointing, which we feel was caused largely by the weakness in cotton. There were a number of large bids on print cloths at slightly under the market which were consistently turned down until yesterday afternoon when one house accepted a fair amount of business on the lower basis. The demand continues good on low count broadcloths, with some further slight improvement in fine and fancy goods. Colored goods were more active, covering practically all lines, including chambrays, flannels, suitings and stripes. There was also a better demand for towels and an improved volume of orders on wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases," the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company reports.

"Already we have felt a better demand on certain constructions as a result of the recent advance in live stock prices, pointed out by the Journal of Commerce. A little over two weeks ago hog prices advanced to a point where it was profitable to buy feed, and this in turn immediately developed a demand for osnaburgs used for bran, feed and meal bags, so that this construction is now in a most comfortable position and is bringing a little premium for nearby shipment. Ordinarily burlap is used largely for this purpose but 40-inch 3.50 osnaburgs have a slight price advantage at this time. With the continued strength in raw sugar the demand has kept up on various constructions of print cloths, 36-inch and narrower, used for sugar bags.



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Woolen and Worsted Card Grinders
Napper Roll Grinders
Calender Roll Grinders
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10-12 THOMAS ST., NEW YORK

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were comparatively quiet during the week, sales being about equal to those of the preceding week. Buyers bid for large quantities of print cloths at prices slightly under current quotations, but these were consistently refused until late in the week when one seller took business on the lower basis. Prices were again firmer as the week closed. There was a fair demand for carded broadcloths. Other gray cloth constructions were generally quiet.

The sales of colored goods showed a slight gain, larger business being done on chambrays, flannels, suitings and some of the other lines.

Rayons were far out in the lead in the fine goods end of gray goods markets as moderate buying continued at a steady pace of several all-rayon constructions. All-cotton fine yarn cloths continued generally quiet and held prices on the strength of constantly lower production and resultant decreases in inventories. In one or two instances the number of mills offering an individual style had been so far reduced that there actually were advances despite continuance of slow business. On more standard counts prices held steady on slow sales as pressure to sell was lifted from numerous mills.

The wash goods market was getting through with summer clearances, stocks during the day being reported reduced to low levels in nearly all primary houses.

The market on blankets during the last few days has shown improvement, especially in the part wool section where buyers have come in for goods to be delivered this month and hardly later than August 1.

The situation in the bedspread market shows fine styling on a number of lines and an effort during the fall season to try out consumer interest in higher price constructions of cottons and rayon and cotton mixtures.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 38-in., 64x60s.....	25½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.....	25½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s.....	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.....	45½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.....	3¾
Brown sheetings, 31yard.....	5½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s.....	4½
Brown sheetings, standard.....	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	11
Denims.....	9½
Dress ginghams.....	9a10½
Standard prints.....	6¼
Staple ginghams.....	6

Constructive Selling Agents for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Improving conditions continued in the yarn market last week. The advance so far this month in the price of ordinary qualities of knitting and weaving yarns has been great enough to offset the low mark reached in June. Increased buying and the stronger cotton markets enabled the spinners to get the advance. Since the renewed buying started, most sales have continued on a nearby basis, but orders have been larger and more frequent. In some instances spinners have taken large forward contracts.

Larger orders have come from the knitters, weavers, insulators, narrow fabric weavers and others. A good deal of inquiry for large poundage for future delivery was current last week, but in the main spinners were not interested in selling far ahead at present prices. A few large contracts have recently been completed and these consumers are expected in the market again within a short while.

Combed yarn activity was considerably better in the fact that larger orders were reported placed, some for 25,000 pounds and 50,000 and 100,000 pounds as an isolated experience. A few in the market found no inquiries of larger size, therefore concluding that there was no broadcasting of it. The trade continued to order spot shipments, intended to fill their prompt manufacturing needs.

A further rise in combed yarn rates is expected shortly, according to local representatives of combed yarn spinners, who point out that the mercerizers have booked orders for close to 6,000,000 pounds of duren and other processed yarn since July 1, prior to advancing their prices 5 cents a pound, basis of average grade 60s-2 cones, and the mercerizers, in turn, will have to pay an advance of corresponding scope on their further covering in the gray yarns.

A few spinners reported that they had taken orders for yarns with deliveries running through the first of the year at advanced prices.

Southern Single Warps		40s	
10s	13	40s ex.	28
12s	13½	50s	32
14s	14	60s	36
16s	14½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
20s	15	8s	13
25s	18	10s	13½
30s	19	12s	14
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		16s	15
8s	12½	20s	16
10s	13	Carpet Yarns	
12s	13½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
16s	15	4-ply	11½
20s	15½	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and	
24s	17½	6-ply	14
30s	19½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
36s	25	4-ply	12½
40s	26	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s ex.	28½	8s, 1-ply	11
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	11
8s	12½	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	12½
10s	13	12s, 2-ply	13
12s	13½	16s, 2-ply	14
14s	14	20s, 2-ply	14½
16s	14½	26s, 2-ply	17
20s	16	30s, 2-ply	18½
26s	18	Southern Frame Cones	
30s	19	8s	13
30s ex.	20½	10s	13
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		12s	13½
8s	12½	14s	14
10s	13	16s	14½
12s	13½	18s	15
14s	14	20s	15½
16s	14½	22s	16½
20s	16½	24s	17½
24s	17½	26s	18½
26s	18½	28s	19
30s	19½	30s	19

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Reg. U. S. P. O.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

August 1st, 1932, at 12 M.

Court House Door

Pursuant to order of the Court, and subject to confirmation by the Court, the undersigned Receiver will offer for sale for cash, to the highest bidder, all property, both real and personal, of the Caswell Cotton Mills, Inc.: Consisting of a 16,000 spindle carded yarn mill, complete, for the manufacture of carded yarns, 44 tenant houses, warehouses and office furniture and fixtures.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to

F. C. DUNN, Receiver.

Kinston, N. C.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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Cotton Consumption Put At Low For Year

Washington.—Activity in the cotton industry declined further in June, consumption totalling 320,783 bales, compared with 332,439 in May, according to figures compiled by Census Bureau. Consumption in June, 1931, records show, was 453,901 bales.

June consumption was the lowest recorded so far this year, and was nearly 168,000 bales less than the high figure of 488,655 reported for March. For the eleven months of the cotton year ended with June, consumption totalled 4,590,447 bales, against 4,812,090 in the corresponding period last season. Until May consumption of cotton has remained consistently above that of last season.

The reduction in activity last month was also reflected in the number of active spindles, which totalled 30,651,914, against 21,639,352 in May and 25,898,026 in June of last year.

All of the reduction in consumption in June was centered in the South, the bureau reported, where 274,687 bales were reported, against 287,655 in May. Consumption in New England was 36,837, against 35,106 in May, and in all other States 9,709, against 9,678.

Stocks of cotton at the end of June totalled 1,322,793 bales in consuming establishments, against 1,643,389 at the end of May and 1,131,191 on June 30, 1931, and 7,154,241 in public storage and at compresses against 55,490,017 in May and 4,970,584 last June.

Included in the month's consumption, the bureau stated, were 6,026 of Egyptian cotton, against 6,908 in May; 2,832 of other foreign, against 3,177 and 456 of American-Egyptian, against 613. Stocks in consuming establishments included 30,590 of Egyptian, against 28,816 May 31; 22,967 of other foreign, against 23,135, and 5,489 of American-Egyptian, against 5,688, while stocks at compresses and in storage included 31,357 of Egyptian, against 26,861; 6,837 other foreign, against 1,893, and 10,821 of American-Egyptian, against 12,626.

Linter consumption in June, it was shown, was 46,680, against 50,178 in May and 61,795 a year ago. Stocks at the end of the month included 294,298 in consuming establishments and 45,836 in storage and at compresses, against 304,299 and 48,158, respectively, on May 21, and 289,138

and 54,931, respectively, on June 30, 1931.

June cotton imports were 19,011 bales, against 22,664 in May, and 14,134 in June of last year, with 16,578 coming from Egypt; 1,139 from British India; 775 from China, and 419 from Peru. Exports were 360,205, against 500,871 in May, and 255,403 in June, 1931, with 80,086 destined from Japan, 65,657 for Germany, 46,173 for United Kingdom, 25,103 for Italy and 22,555 for France. Linter exports were 6,260 bales, against 11,608 in May and 4,218 in June, 1931, with 1,770 going to Germany, 1,350 to Japan, 981 to United Kingdom, 850 to Canada, 847 to France and 400 to the Netherlands.

Cotton Exports Show Continued Gains

Washington.—Cotton exports for ninth consecutive month showed a gain during June as compared with the same month last year.

The Department of Commerce announced that cotton exports during June were 360,000 bales as compared with 255,000 bales in June last year. The June exports showed a seasonal decline as compared with May when 501,000 bales were exported.

The seasonal decline occurred in shipments to practically all countries, the department said, with substantial reductions in shipments to the United Kingdom, Italy and Canada. Exports to Greece, Sweden, Portugal and China were above those during May.

Shipments for the eleven months of the cotton season from August to June, inclusive, aggregated 8,258,000 bales, an increase of 1,757,000 over the shipments for the corresponding period of the 1930-31 season.

American Bemberg, Glanzstoff Calling Back Some Workers

Elizabethton, Tenn.—The plants of American Bemberg Corporation and American Glanzstoff Corporation are calling back a few workers almost every day. Glanzstoff has installed some new machines and work has been done on pipes and other machinery. Bemberg recently had a lay-off, but not enough to close any departments of the mill entirely. All units were working some people.

Persons resuming work in the mills are required to fill out new applications, just as they did when they first applied for work, even to taking physical examinations.

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British Spinners Study

Pneumatic Feeding Unit

A new patent pneumatic feeding unit for cotton openers is attracting considerable interest in the British cotton spinning industry, particularly in view of the recent Government report on dust in cardrooms, Manchester advices state.

The new machine is effective as a dust extractor, and in some respects it compares with the Shirley cage which has been designed for this purpose. Although described as a pneumatic feed for an opener, the unit is, in effect, a form of cage exhaustor or condenser incorporating a high-speed cage on which the cotton is drawn by the powerful suction of an overhead fan. The thin sheet of cotton accumulating on the cage is easily permeated by air, and fine particles of dust and leaf are drawn through the perforations of the cage and discharged into the dust chamber. The cotton carried around by the cage is removed by a stripping roller which rotates in the same direction as the cage and throws the cotton into the feed passage of the Buckley cylinder. To this passage clean air is admitted through the inlet passing in the usual way through the cylinder part.

This method of delivering cotton to the Buckley cylinder is certainly unusual, but by dispensing with the usual system of feed rollers or pedals, it is claimed that the cotton is kept free from pressure so that the maximum amounting of opening and cleaning occurs.

The unit not only serves as a dust extractor and a feeding agent to the cylinder (or hopper feeder, if desired) but it can be used to draw cotton from the previous machine, which may be some distance away. In this case it is functioning in the same way as a cage exhaustor, and may draw the cotton through several sections of dust trunks for cleaning and a certain amount of opening.

In a typical lay-out including this new unit and working as a single-process installation, the machines would consist of hopper bale opener, dust trunks, pneumatic feeder to Buckley cylinder, dust trunks, hopper feed to scutcher and lap former. This opening installation is distinctive in two respects. In the first place it includes an unusually large number of dust trunk sections, and in the second place the cotton comes under no pressure (such as, for example, would be exercised by feed or delivery rollers) until it reaches the petal feed motion fitted to the scutcher part at the end of the sequence.

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business paper
helps to save*

"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office. A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

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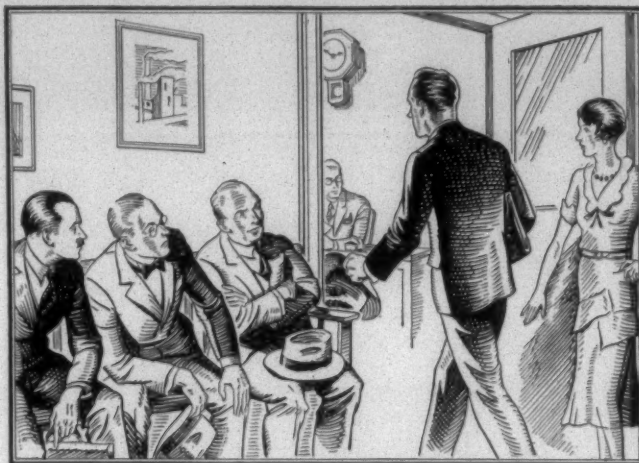
Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

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It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.

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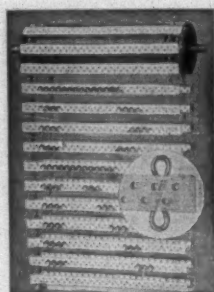
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